

an assertion of that abominable theory w  
from its first enunciation, served as a pretext

ment on the part of Southern traitors, until detestable plotting culminated in open rebellion and bloody civil war. What more appropriate name, therefore, to be communicated as a word to the new member upon his first admission to the secrets of the order could have been received than that which was actually adopted—"Calhoun"—a man who, baffled in his life power, with gnashing teeth turned upon the Government that had lifted him to its highest honor, and down to the country that had borne him, lay down to the very close of his fevered life laboring incessantly to scatter far and wide the seeds of poison of death now upon our lips. The tree which now pierces and tear us are of the tree planted.

1. Aiding soldiers to desert and harboring protecting deserters.
2. Discouraging enlistments and resisting draft.
3. Circulation of disloyal and treasonable publications.
4. Communicating with and giving intelligi-

5. Aiding the enemy by recruiting for the assisting them to recruit within our lines.
6. Furnishing the rebels with arms, ammunition, &c.
7. Co-operating with the enemy in raids and invasions.
8. Destruction of Government property.
9. Destruction of private property and persons of Union men.
10. Assassination and murder.
11. Establishment of a North-western Confederacy.

1. Shrewd and intelligent detectives, some of whom have by their skill in the pursuit of truth, calling succeeded in being appointed to high offices in the order, giving them full facilities for knowing the whole truth.
2. Rebel officers and soldiers.
3. Our regular army scouts.
4. Citizen prisoners.

5. Members of the order.  
6. Officers of the order of high rank,  
7. Deserters from our army under the inducement of the order.  
8. Writers of anonymous communications  
robusted.  
9. Witnesses before grand juries.  
The whole document is of so much importance in the present political condition of the country that we shall publish the remainder of it in the next.

**U. S. 7-30 Loan**

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in Treasury.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared. As the notes draw interest from August 15th, per making deposits subsequent to that date must pay interest accruing from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of the

for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom deposit was made. No deductions for commissions shall be made from the deposits.

**Special Advantages of this Loan**

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discount.

**CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT**

**GOLD BOND.**  
In addition to the very liberal interest on the note for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth a three per cent. per annum, for the current rate of Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the a

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress **EXEMPTS ALL BONDS**

the average, this exemption is worth about two per per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government.

all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and when

**SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several A

First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind.  
First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.  
First National Bank of Lafayette, Ind.  
and by all National Banks which are Depositories of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS  
throughout the country will give further information  
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBE  
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